Amendments to the Claims

1. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a subject having a neoplasm expressing fibroblast growth factor-5 (FGF-5) comprising:

stimulating an immune response to FGF-5 ~~that decreases FGF-5 expression or activity~~ to stimulate a cytotoxic T cell response ~~of~~ to cells of the neoplasm, thereby treating the subject.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the neoplasm expressing FGF-5 is a prostate carcinoma, a breast carcinoma, a bladder carcinoma, a pancreas carcinoma, or a renal cell carcinoma (RCC).

3. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein the neoplasm is a RCC.

4. (canceled)

5. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[4]]1, wherein the cytotoxic T cell response is stimulated by administering a therapeutically effective amount of an FGF-5 polypeptide that stimulates an immune response.

6. (canceled)

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the FGF-5 polypeptide that stimulates an immune response comprises:

(a) the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 18;

(b) an amino acid sequences that differs from those specified in (a) by one or more conservative amino acid substitutions that retains the ability to stimulate an immune response;

(c) an immunogenic fragments of the amino acid sequence of (a) or (b) that retains the ability to stimulate an immune response; or

(d) an amino acid sequences having at least 70% sequence identity to the sequences specified in (a), (b) and (c) that retains the ability to stimulate an immune response.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the FGF-5 polypeptide that stimulates an immune response comprises an immunogenic fragment of SEQ ID NO: 18 that retains the ability to stimulate an immune response.

9. – 13. (canceled)

14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein administering the therapeutically effective amount of FGF-5 polypeptide comprises administering a purified FGF-5 polypeptide sufficient to stimulate a cytotoxic T cell response.

15. – 24. (canceled)

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the FGF-5 polypeptide that stimulates an immune response is therapeutically immunogenic in HLA-A3+ individuals.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 25, further comprising the step of selecting HLA-A3+ individuals to whom to administer the FGF-5 polypeptide that stimulates an immune response.

27. (Previously Presented) A method of stimulating a cytotoxic T cell response against a RCC, comprising:

contacting the T cell with a therapeutically effective amount of an FGF-5 polypeptide sufficient to stimulate the T cell to react with a cell of the RCC.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the FGF-5 polypeptide that stimulates an immune response is present in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

29. – 30. (canceled)

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, further comprising administering one or more other anti-neoplastic compounds.

32. – 36. (canceled)

37. (original) A method of lysing a cell of an FGF-5 expressing neoplasm in a subject, comprising sufficiently enhancing an immune response against FGF-5 in the subject, sufficient to induce regression of the neoplasm.

38. (original) The method of claim 37, wherein the cell is characterized by increased expression of a FGF-5 protein compared to FGF-5 expression in a same tissue type that is non-neoplastic.

39. (original) The method of claim 38, wherein enhancing the immune response comprises exposing the cell to a therapeutically effective amount of an FGF-5 polypeptide, sufficient to provoke an immune response against FGF-5.

40. - 41. (canceled)

42. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the fragment that retains the ability to stimulate an immune response comprises no more than 15 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence of (a).

43. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the immunogenic fragment that retains the ability to stimulate an immune response comprises no more than 20 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence of (a).

44. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the immunogenic fragment that retains the ability to stimulate an immune response comprises at least 90% of the amino acid sequence of (a).

45. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the immunogenic fragment that retains the ability to stimulate an immune response comprises 8-12 amino acids of the amino acid sequence of (a)

46. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the immunogenic fragment that retains the ability to stimulate an immune response comprises 8-12 amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 19.

47. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the immunogenic fragment that retains the ability to stimulate an immune response comprises 8-12 amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 6.

48. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 47, wherein the immunogenic fragment stimulates an immune response ~~that is therapeutically immunogenic~~ in HLA-A2+ individuals.

49. (New) A method of treating a subject having a renal cell carcinoma (RCC) that expresses fibroblast growth factor-5 (FGF-5) comprising:

administering a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising an adjuvant and 8-12 amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 6 or 19, wherein the composition stimulates an immune response to FGF-5 to stimulate a cytotoxic T cell response to cells of the RCC, thereby treating the subject.

50. (new) The method of claim 49, wherein administering a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising the peptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 18 and an adjuvant comprises subcutaneous injection into the subject.

51. (new) The method of claim 49, wherein the therapeutically effective amount comprises 500 nanograms of the 8-12 amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 6 or 19per kilogram of subject to 500 micrograms of the 8-12 amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 6 or 19 per kilogram of subject.